

vulgar associations. The italics are the writer's. Is not reporting a part of the preparation of a newspaper? I now leave it to be seen by your readers whether the construction put upon the quotations by the plaintiff in the above paragraph are vague, vacillating, deceptive, or not? We first come to the extract showing the alleged manner in which the plaintiff was employed, and we then have the plaintiff's own interpretation of said extract. To arrive at such an interpretation, it was necessary to have some cause for such construction, yet no cause or reason for the same is given. What are we then to surmise? That the plaintiff feels himself aggrieved from some cause or causes known to himself, but which he does not explain either in his petition or in his evidence, and which, for reasons also best known to himself, he apparently does not desire to have made known? Such is the construction an impartial outsider would attribute to the plaintiff's interpretation of the extract or, perhaps,

"This secret is so heavy, it will require a strong will to conceal it."
 "Heavy will, Ad. S. S. S."

There is a great deal of the matter which has been brought before the court in the libel suit which needs of no explanation, while on the other hand there remains a deal to be explained, and the above is a portion of the latter deal.

The next particular point is the "Fish Wrangler" question as regards the "China Mail". The writer has to acknowledge the justice of the remark, yet, how it was possible for the Hongkong Telegraph to know that the writer had upon more than one occasion utilized the "China Mail" for the purpose of conveying from the market to the public the "Bombay Ducks" (the paper called holes or more), as they are called, the writer is at a loss to know, yet such is the actual fact.

The recent issues of the so-called "Fish Wrangler" since the trial of the libel case, savor of the paste-pot and sissors, and no moral effort is made to sustain a denial of the interpretation that the said James Higin was unable to perform his duties as Editor of the said newspaper the "China Mail," and to write leading or other articles &c.

To now refer to the last objectionable remark regarding the "shallow-pated puppy," the interpretation of the term "puppy" may be a metaphor often used in journalism signifying a lack of experience or knowledge, a "sucking turkey," a "young bear," which has all its troubles to come, a "mere puppy whose worldly knowledge is not yet fledged," and a host of other similes. Can we attribute any of these interpretations to the expression "puppy"? The evidence elicited from both plaintiff and defendant show that there existed no personal animosity or ill-feeling between the litigants, and one feels constrained to accept one or all of the above interpretations as correct interpretations of the term "puppy" as used in the defendant's journal, as, arguing upon the ground that nothing is impossible it is not possible for that defendant to be a mere puppy in the matter of journalism?

As regards "shallow-pated," I have only to say, "O.E.D."

Of the legal point I can deal later on; in the meanwhile, of Hongkong, let it be said:—

"Here shall the Press the People's right maintain,
 Unswayed by Influence, unshook by gain;
 Here patriot Truth her golden scepter draws,
 Pledged to Religion, Liberty and Law."

Now, Mr. Editor, I'll hear from me again, allow me to subscribe myself.

Truly Thine,

ERADICTUS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1883.

THE ART IN SPEAKING.

A common defect in speaking in large buildings is inability to catch the key note or resonance vibration of the enclosed space. All large areas have such resonance notes, and in some it is very marked. Westminster Abbey, for instance, resonates to C sharp, and in some a semi-tone above or below it. The use of an open chest of voice as little vocalized as may be is the best. It is less laborious, less liable to accidents, less liable to defeat the affection commonly known as "clergyman's throat," and, by removing the sensation of effort, more easy and sympathetic. To analyze the constituents of a good delivery: First, come the pauses. Haste is one of the commonest faults in speech. It has two defects—the one in over-taxing the complex muscular mechanism of the speaker, the other in adding to the intellectual labor of the listener. The former would be considered in the third lecture; the latter needed a few words. The rapidity of reception of ideas through the ear differs materially in different persons, even excluding those distinctly "hard of hearing." It is not great among the uneducated, whence it had been paradoxically said that all illiterate persons are deaf. But they do require a longer time to arouse them to a state of attention than the more cultivated. Navy officers have defended the practice of shouting, or as it was euphemistically termed, "speaking in a loud voice," with sailors, the expulsive sound attending the command. Mr. Hull had, on a similar ground, explained the refrains or fall-lies of the older music in that they dilute the too concentrated sense of the words and give time for the perception of the music. When the great actor Salvini was in this country, in 1875, the lecturer made some experiments on this point. Salvini's voice was one of the most remarkable ever heard for its power of traveling, suppressed phrases coming up to the distant gallery with perfect clearness. He spoke on a note about D in the bass from the chest, and in a sort of relative; there were distinct periods from accent to accent, and the inflections were very large, running over an interval of more than a fifth. The individual words came about one second, and the pauses were astonishingly long. They frequently amounted to four, several times to five, and at the two great crises of the play to seven continuous seconds. And yet there was no sense of delay or of interruption, but quite the reverse. The lecturer incidentally noted another thing which the recent development of Wagner's musical theories had invested with additional interest. In the play *Il Gladiatore*, the four principal characters, a young Christian virgin, a Roman matron, the hero, a Roman officer, and the gladiator, formed an unintentional, though perfect, vocal quartet of soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass. At times the alternations of dialogue produced a distinctly musical effect, an observation which to his mind strongly corroborated the view of the great musician lately deceased, that dramatic dialogue, instead of being conventional, should be the outflow of passion and emotion, and that the result could be attained as well from the elocutionary as from a strictly melodramatic side.—*Nature*.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer *Taihow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th ultimo.

The O. S. S. Company's steamer *Prism* left Singapore on Saturday evening, the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

The steamer *Cometa* left Batavia for this port on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 16th.

ADVICE ON THE BAYONET QUESTION.

We perceive in a Washington paper that there is some talk in military circles of introducing a new style of bayonet into the army. It is a painful thing to the soldier to have a new kind of bayonet introduced, particularly after he has become accustomed to the triangular, or trowel bayonet heretofore in use. The short, broad, triangular bayonet has several advantages possessed by no other implement of death. After a hostile Indian, or any other foe of the bayonet, he may not like it very much at first, but he never will use any other kind in his family. In case of necessity, the trowel is intended to be used as an intrenching tool. If a company of infantry, armed with the trowel bayonet, is about to be attacked in a large open plain the soldiers can, in a few moments, throw up a breastwork almost as high as their heads. Instead of doing away with the trowel bayonet, other weapons that might serve two or three purposes should be furnished our gallant soldiers. For turning flapsacks the trowel bayonet has no rival. With the ordinary long, narrow bayonet the soldier cannot possibly turn his flapsack without making a mess of it. In digging up mesquite roots for fuel on the boundless prairies of the West, the trowel bayonet is a perfect terror to the soldiers. Excellent as the trowel bayonet is, it might be improved somewhat. We think a kind of combined battle-axe and pitchfork bayonet might be invented. It should be somewhat after the style of those battle-axes made for one-armed men, with a fork on the back of the knife, which to impale the chunks of beefsteaks that have been cut by the blade of the implement. A weapon of this kind in the hands of our soldiers would be very effective. It is also our opinion that a conical spade and revolver, a kind of revolving spade, might be invented, that would deliver a dozen shots a minute, and dig up a ten-acre field while it is being reloaded. We have very little practical military experience, and merely call the attention of General Sherman to these suggestions in a casual, off-hand sort of way. We do not wish to be understood as dictating to the military authorities.—*Fort Siftings*.

THE PORT OF ANTWERP.

As Antwerp has become within quite a recent date a large shipping port for Continental goods for the Far East, the following particulars, taken from the commercial report of Sir H. Barron, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Brussels, will no doubt prove of interest.

Antwerp is now, in point of tonnage entered, the second seaport of the Continent, having outstripped Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Havre. In 1882, the large amount of 4,258 ships, measuring 3,345,747 tons of capacity, and carrying 3,120,460 tons of actual cargoes. London, Liverpool, and Marseilles alone surpass these figures. It is true that some few of these vessels were bound for Brussels, Louvain, and the Upper Scheldt. There is no appearance as yet of flushing having diverted any of the shipping trade from Antwerp. This is, however, a consummation which may reasonably be expected to occur in the future, considering the increasing size of vessels and the consequently increased risk of ascending the Scheldt. Moreover, the navigation is at times entirely arrested by frost, even for fifty days in one winter. The number of sailing vessels is steadily declining. Antwerp is indebted to Napoleon I. for the first of its docks, the "Grand" and "Petit" basins. In 1860 the Kattedyck was completed, and in 1867 three large additional docks. Besides these six tow open, four new docks are in course of construction. The quays bordering these docks will extend to about 7,000 yards. Railways and warehouses are also amply provided. The sums laid out on the improvement and fortification of this port amounted to 26,496,955 dollars to the end of 1881. Besides this dock accommodation the quays have been rectified, rebuilt, and provided with all necessary appliances. They will ultimately extend to a length of 4,000 feet. The depth of water in the river has been so much increased that ships of 4,000 tons, drawing 27 feet of water, can approach the quay. The first section of the new quays, 1,250 metres in length, was opened in 1881. These interesting engineering works, which were contracted for in 1877, and are being most successfully carried out by a French firm, Messrs. Hersant and Couvreur, will be completed in 1884, at a cost to the State of 23,800,000 francs. The Municipal College has treated with a company for the erection of grain elevators. The project has caused a popular riot, and has been rejected by the Common Council.

RURAL SANITATION.

A California mountain town ought to be as healthy as any place in the world if ordinary sanitary precautions are observed; but it is singular fact that epidemics of typhoid fever, small-pox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever have often been proportionately as fatal in these places as in any other in the country. It is probably to be accounted for on the supposition that, trusting too much to the natural salubrity of the mountain air, the people of these towns neglect necessary precautions that would not be overlooked elsewhere. The Health Officer of Nevada City, where a light epidemic of small-pox recently prevailed, published a report in which he speaks with freedom of the danger of the local accumulations of filth. It appears that the local sewers, which were made of wood and decayed rotten, were properly says these modern sewers should be replaced with pipe. Wooden sewers are almost out of date as a farmer would be who insisted on ploughing with a crooked stick. It is one of the suppositions of the age that sewers must be very large, even in small cities or villages. Where a pipe of a few inches in diameter would carry all the sewage, it is thought needful to build a sewer covered with earth that would suffice for a main sewer in a populous town. Even in San Francisco the sewers are generally several lines too large, and as a consequence the floods, not sufficient to keep them clean. They choke up and the effluvia rise through the openings in the street, and breed a miasma both noxious and poisonous. In the smaller cities the sewer boxes are almost universally built of redwood, which is not indestructible, as falsely supposed, and in a few years it decays and permits the escape of the effluvia, adding to the volume of gases from the decaying vegetable matter. Concrete or glazed earthen pipes are the kind of sewers needed for smaller cities and towns, and though it is always a difficult matter to persuade the authorities that a small "cat-hole" as they derisively term the pipes, will convey all the sewage of their enterprising town, a single practical demonstration generally settles it and makes apparent the hygienic advantages of small, inexpensive pipe sewers, which will not decay or fill up. The new drainage system of the city of Memphis, which has given such good satisfaction, is an example in point.—*Atlas*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 14th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 15th instant.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

Lord Salisbury said nothing truer in his speech at Bernadotte than that in foreign politics, as in many other things, England is drifting; and it is becoming clearer from day to day that nowhere is the lamentable absence of policy more visible than in the matter of the French attack on Tonquin. Afraid of taking any sort of initiative, the Government sit at home at ease, as it were, and idly watch the development of events, which, if they understood their duty, they must know it is their business to control. The Tonquin Expedition has been generally regarded as a mere piece of pretentious filibuster on the part of France—an exercise of folly which we might condemn in a friendly way, but which does not otherwise concern us. The defeat of the French troops, however, and the imminent possibility of a Franco-Chinese war, have opened the eyes of the world to dangers which the Government, forearmed and forewarned by its special information, ought to have foreseen and ought to have checked by a prompt initiative. It is as certain as anything can be that a manifest determination on our part not to countenance any sort of operations which would disturb commerce must produce a salutary modification of the schemes of the French Government, just as a similar determination on the part of France would have prevented that wretched business in Madagascar. The immediate result undoubtedly would be some bitter feeling in France; but the future benefits of such a policy are too considerable, too much bound up in the question of international peace, to be ignored on purely sentimental and unreasonable grounds.

We have always maintained that the establishment of a French position in Madagascar was not a matter which England could regard as outside her interests, and that, however remote they may appear to-day, by-and-by these questions of the Congo and of the Suez Canal will be found to have a strong connection with themselves, and with some other matters in Africa as well. To our arguments on these heads there is nothing to add; they are gradually being confirmed by a succession of facts, which the inaction of the Government has rendered possible, which a little tact and energy would have prevented. On the China question, however, it seems worth while to point out some striking symptoms which have not attracted the attention of the professional leader-writer, or even the professional politician. Take, in the first place, the question of trade. French business is absolutely a tiny fraction in the sum of foreign commerce with the Celestial Empire. English trade with China amounts annually to more than 50,000,000, more than half that of the total foreign commerce; and in Indo-China the English trade is two thirds of the whole, while that of France even at Saigon, is so slight that Mr. Colquhoun, in his admirable article in the June number of the *National Review*, says that it is hardly worth discussion. Now, a Franco-Chinese war—apparently the most probable thing in the world just now—would very seriously injure, if it did not entirely destroy, not only our commerce, but the commerce of Germany and America into the bargain. Are we, with nearly 100,000,000 a year at stake, for that is about the amount of our interest in Chinese and Indo-Chinese commerce—to permit a useless war on purely sentimental grounds?

The question, however, does not stop here. Even supposing that the French are successful in Tonquin, Mr. Colquhoun, who is probably the best-informed man on the subject, does not think they would be able to stay there; he considers that the province will be used as a base of aggression in the independent Shan States and Siam. It is hardly necessary to say that operations of that kind could not possibly be regarded with indifference by England, even if they were the only possible result of French success. It is perfectly certain that a bitter and lengthy war—say lengthy, advantageously, because of all accounts and appearances, the French authorities are hopelessly ignorant of the enormous difficulties of a campaign in Annam—would create a ferment in the far East the consequences of which are not lightly to be contemplated; and it is more than probable that the interruption of vast trades would end in general complications in Europe as well as in the East. Clearly it is England's business to lead, and if the Government neglect their manifest duty, the empire will have to pay heavily by-and-by for the consequences of a stupid ignorance of absolutely certain consequences, on the ground that for the sake of old times we must be friends with France, it is, it seems to us, an unpardonable mistake. The truth is that, for good or for evil, we are inevitably opposed to France throughout the East; and though, of course, no effort should be spared to lessen friction and increase a friendly feeling, it is unreasonable to expect us to countenance an unjust and silly war, that is bound to disturb the commerce and the peace of the world, when by judicious firmness and amicable tact our Government can avert it.—*Overland Mail*.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to New Zealand, New Caledonia, Tasmania and Fiji).

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "MENMUI" will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 5th July, at Five o'clock.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M. of the day previous. Contents and Value of Parcels must be declared. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1883. [484]

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "BENLARIG," Captain Clarke, expected here on or about the 10th instant, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1883. [523]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

APPLICANTS for the POST of ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT MARINE SURVEYOR should send in applications, with testimonials, to the Colonial Secretary, not later than the 31st instant.

The Salary is \$200 a Month.

Applicants must have served afloat as First Engineer, and must be in possession of a Certificate of the First Class obtained from an Imperial or Colonial legally constituted Board.

W. H. MARSH, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 5th July, 1883. [524]

To-day's Advertisements.



CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
 AND
 ZOOLOGICAL AGGREGATION.
THIS EVENING, AT NINE P.M.
 A GRAND PERFORMANCE
 WILL BE GIVEN WITH
 COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
 HUMOUR, SATIRE AND PHILOSOPHY
 BY THE FUNNIEST ENGLISH CLOWNS.
 "COME AND SEE THE WILD ANIMALS"
 ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS
 AND
 OTHER WONDERS OF THE AGE.
 REMEMBER—THIS IS THE LAST WEEK—
 THIS EVENING
 FOR THE FIRST TIME.
 A GREAT AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!
GRAND CARNIVAL ON ICE!
 everybody on Skates in the splendid MASQUERADE BALL
 BRILLIANT & FANTASTIC COSTUMES
 for this gorgeous festival.
 ECCENTRIC DANCES
 BY
 THE CLODOCHES, DEMI CHAHUTÉE
 AND
 COMPLICATED QUADRILLE ON SKATES,
 by all the
 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
 of the Company, concluding with
 A HEAVY SNOW STORM
 with sleighs drawn by ponies.
 DURING THIS CARNIVAL THE WONDERFUL
 GOODRICH FAMILY
 will introduce their splendid Figure Skating,
 and the side spitting scene of the
NOVICES ON THE ICE

COME AND SEE IT
 don't miss this chance, nothing like it ever seen in any other Circus in China or elsewhere.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
 Boxes, Six Chairs \$12.00
 Chairs (Dress Circle) 2.00
 Stalls, Carpeted Seats 1.00
 Pit 0.50

Children under 10 years and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half price, except to Boxes.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies. (To which they alone will be admitted.)

A Plan of the Seats can be seen at MARMANDE'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, where Tickets will be on Sale Daily from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., accommodating Parties who may wish to secure Seats in advance.

L. MAYA, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 5th July, 1883. [511]

A SITUATION WANTED.
 BY A SOBER STEADY MAN, who can write a Good Plain Hand, who has had considerable experience in various capacities in China, and who is willing to turn his hand to anything that may be offered him. Good character and testimonials for the last twenty years.

A. B. C., Care of Office of this paper.
 Hongkong, 5th July, 1883. [525]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
 MR. F. VINCENT'S WINE & SPIRIT STORE and also the BAKERY, which was formerly at No. 8, Peel Street, has been REMOVED to No. 24, Praya Central.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [526]

TO BE LET,
 (WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
 FIVE COMMODIOUS, and well VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.
 Apply on the Premises
 F. VINCENT,
 24, Praya Central.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [527]

Intimations.
 "CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.
 THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.
 THE above Hotel is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms, and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.

A. HOADLY, Proprietor.
MACAO.
 WANTED TO RENT
 For Two Months during the Summer, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in MACAO the Praia Grande preferred.
 Send Particulars to C. B. A., Care of Hongkong Telegraph.
 Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [503]

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Intimations.
 HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
 THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.
 The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz—
 THE BASEMENT.
 Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.
 A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.
 Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c. &c.
 &c. &c.
 FIRST FLOOR.
 A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.
 ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.
 FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite-rooms, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.
 TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
 Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.
 All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.
 The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered:
 Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [392]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

M. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.
 He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.
 HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
 SHAMPOOING 25 "
 SHAVING 25 "
 TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "
 LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.
 Mr. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at their Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.
 Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.
 Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:
 EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month.
 EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00 "
 TWICE A WEEK \$2.00 "
 Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.
 The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "Ice Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.
 The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.
 RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.
 Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

NEVER BE BALD.
 The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair—it completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
 Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.
 FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [321]

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
 Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
 "TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.
A. M. ROBIN, TAILOR AND GENERAL OUTFITTER HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:
 TWEEDS, DIAGONALS, White & Colored DRILLS, UMBRELLAS, GENTS' SILK TIES, HAIR BRUSHES and DRESSING COMBS, a varied assortment of FANCY BUTTONS for Gentlemen's Coats and Vests, &c. INSPECTION INVITED.
 Note the address: No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.
 Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [234]

GUDES & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'ARQUILLAR STREET.
 EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH.
 VERY MODERATE TERMS.
 SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
 Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [14]

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 Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [503]

For Sale.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
 SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION-AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.
 HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS,
 AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS PICKS. AXES. HATCHETS.
 ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS. PATENT BIT-BRACES. AUGER-BITS. DRILLS. GIMBLETS. SQUARES. PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.
 MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADRONS. "COOKING" STOVES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE. DRILLING MACHINES. BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.
 ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED. ANVILS. VICES.
 HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS. SCROLL SAWS. FAMILY GRINDSTONES. BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.
 &c., &c., &c.
 BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES. SCREW WRENCHES. PLANE IRONS. CHISELS. HAMMERS. PINNERS. DIVIDERS. RULES. METAL SCISSORS. METAL SAWS. TUBE EXPANDERS. OIL-FEEDERS. OIL CANS. SALTERS' SPRING BALANCE SCALES. WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES. PATENT SOCKETS. DISTRESS SIGNALS. HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS. FOGHORNS. SIGNAL LAMPS. LIFE BUOYS. LIFE BELTS. BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.
 &c., &c., &c.
 SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER. FLENSBURG STOCKBEER. MARIENTHALER BEER. VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE.
 Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]
 THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE. HAS FOR SALE
 CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c. Commission Executed.
 JOSE M. BASA, No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [143]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, MAPS AND BOOKS. No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
 OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER. ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

D. K. GRIFFITH. MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall).
 Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHARTERIS' SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
 SUPERIOR QUALITY.
 IS GUARANTEED. Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured.
 SPARKLING WATERS.
 THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [479]

CHS. J. GAUFF & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches: awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES. No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

Intimations.

A.S. WATSON & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
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THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1883.

It has come to our knowledge through the medium of numerous shipmasters connected with both the British and foreign mercantile marine, that the inaccuracies of the various charts and diagrams of the Eastern Seas, issued by the Admiralty, are so numerous and of such a serious nature as to demand the instant attention of all those whose interests are in any way concerned. The facts, as represented to us, are of great importance, and when it is remembered that defects of the kind alluded to, mean placing precious lives and valuable property in jeopardy, the public naturally enough look to us to take all available remedies to remove a crying evil. The charts of the routes to China have all, or nearly all, been more or less drafted from hurried surveys made to meet the requirements of the rapid strides made in the commerce with China and the Far East from 1842 up to date. Beginning from the Straits of Sunda, the usual point of entry for vessels approaching the China coast, and running as far north as the coast of Siberia, extending east and covering the whole of Polynesia, including, *en route*, the Malacca Straits, Java Sea and the numerous straits and channels with which it abounds, Gulf of Siam, the China Sea, Gulf of Luzon, Gulf of Tonquin, Korean Gulf and Sea of Japan together with all their tributaries, we have but a superficial knowledge of these waters, and nine-tenths of their dangers have from time to time owed their discovery to the loss of property in connection with the mercantile marine of the world. It can hardly be doubted that a great many of the shipwrecks in these waters might have been obviated, had better guides, in the shape of reliable surveys, been afforded to those luckless navigators who have solely through faulty charts lost their vessels. We cannot justly find fault with hydrographic offices, but it certainly appears as if a grave responsibility rested on those who made the inaccurate and misleading surveys which have so often led to disastrous results. It is the fault, but we will not attempt to say to what cause or causes this fault may be attributed, of those surveyors (?) who, when surveying doubtful waters, place upon their drafts, which are afterward handed in for publication, marks stating that "there is a reef, rock, or other danger somewhere about here" (indicating the place with a cross or dash), with the possible surmise that the place will be avoided. Yet, when a navigator finds himself in waters adjacent to such doubtful dangers and finds that such cross or dash indicates a reef or bank extending for several miles and that, even in the night-time, a man must be absolutely

blind not to see it, what must he think of the charts with which he has supplied himself and what must be his opinions of the compilers of such guides (?) to navigation? Such, as we have just stated, is not the complaint of one or two, but of numbers, and until we have legislation authorizing periodical verifications of nautical surveys, we can only anticipate new and hitherto unknown dangers of the seas cropping up from time to time at the expense of valuable property and an unnecessary sacrifice of human life.

THE appointment of Sir HARRY PARKES as British Minister to China, is, says the *Boston Herald*, well worth noting, for it offers an impressive illustration of the principles which guide the British government in the bestowal of important diplomatic positions;—principles widely different from those held in favor at Washington. As an example of the American method, and it is an example perfectly in point, take the selection made last spring when the President was called to appoint a minister to China. Mr. ARTHUR's choice fell upon Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, a man of ability no doubt, but quite without experience or training in diplomacy. What is more, Mr. Young could claim no better acquaintance with the Chinese court and people than he had gained while accompanying Gen. GRANT on the famous tour around the world. Now turn to the record of the new British minister at Peking, and mark the contrast in the qualifications for office.

Born in 1828, Sir HARRY PARKES has only reached his 55th year. Yet he can count no less than forty-one years of continuous and ever-creditable official service. From his youth up he has been connected, in one way or another, not only with the English foreign office, but with English diplomacy in the East. In 1842, the year which brought the opium war to a close, though he was then but a boy of 14, just released from a London school, he began his civil service career as one of the suite of Sir HENRY POTTINGER, the victorious negotiator of Nanking. Thus young PARKES saw the first humiliation of the Middle Kingdom by British arms, the opening of the five ports to foreign trade, and the formal cession of Hongkong to Great Britain. Later in life he represented his country at no fewer than three of the ports which had been opened to her flag in his presence. In his 26th year, he served for a short time as Consul at Amoy. In his 28th year, he was appointed acting consul at Canton, a post which he held for two years. In his 34th year he was made consul at Shanghai, and retained that position for three years, till his elevation to the dignity of minister plenipotentiary to Japan. Nor does this enumeration complete the record of his distinguished services. At the age of 27, he went with Sir JOHN BOWRING to Siam as secretary of legation, and escorted the Siamese ambassadors to London. In 1858, at the age of 30, he was made commissioner at Canton during the occupation of that city by the allies. Two years later, when Lord ELGIN and Baron Gros went to China a second time as special ambassadors, Mr. PARKES for he had not then received knighthood, accompanied the expedition to Peking as Chinese secretary to the mission. In this expedition, while trusting with ill-founded confidence to the safeguard of a flag of truce, he fell into the enemy's hands, and was kept in confinement for six weeks. During his imprisonment he was exposed to indignities and ill-treatment, and threatened with a cruel death. So great were the atrocities committed upon the captives, that of twenty-six British subjects who were taken, only thirteen survived their sufferings, and all of these bore marks of what they had undergone. It was to punish the Chinese government for its barbarity to Mr. PARKES and his companions that the allies pillaged and burned the Imperial summer palace.

His services and sufferings at Peking won for Mr. PARKES knighthood as a civil commander-of-the-Bath, and an appointment as consul at Shanghai, the leading British consulate in China, an office carrying a salary of £7,500 per annum. He retained this consular post for three years, till March, 1865, when he was promoted to the position of envoy and minister plenipotentiary to Japan, with a salary of £20,000 per annum. After retaining that office for eighteen years, a term which covers the fall of the Shogun and the restoration of the Mikado to undisputed supremacy, as well as the introduction of the railroad, the telegraph and other civilizing influences in Japan, Sir HARRY PARKES has just won another round on the official ladder. He goes to Peking as envoy, minister and chief superintendent of British trade, with a salary of £30,000 per annum. It is emphatically a fitting appointment, for no living man can claim a more perfect familiarity with the language, the customs, the history, and the politics of the mysterious Flowery Land.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French are said to continue to feel very sore at the English occupation of Egypt.

The Grand-Opera House at Paris is to be illuminated with 1,800 Edison incandescent lamps.

THE crowned heads of Russia, Austria, Italy and Germany are to meet at Berlin in the autumn.

THE village of Nuenkirchen, Germany, was recently destroyed by fire, its entire population of 1,300 being rendered homeless.

It is stated that the Spanish army consists of 134,000 men, of whom 94,000 are in Spain, and the rest in the Spanish West Indies.

THE Viennese authorities announce that married men will not be permitted to go up in a balloon without the consent of their wives and children.

We observe that the Italian residents in Tunis have been forbidden by the Bey to publish a newspaper. He will only sanction one which is in Arabic and French.

A CONVOCACTION of Emergency of United Chapter, No. 7341, will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zeland Street, on Saturday the 7th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m., precisely.

"WHY, I'd like to know," said a lady once to a distinguished Judge, "cannot a woman become a successful lawyer?" "It simply arises from her invariable habit of giving her opinion without any pay," answered the Judge.

A CRAZY lawyer interrupted the proceedings in the Star route cases in the recent trial at Washington by shrieking: "These men are innocent. There is a conspiracy; not guilty, not guilty, not guilty." He was promptly ejected.

An awkward mistake was made in carving a monument ordered by a Rondon man for his cemetery lot. He directed a hand with the index finger pointing heavenward sculptured on the stone; but when the job was finished the finger was found to be pointing the other way.

A BOMBAY contemporary asks:—"Is there, we wonder, any secret understanding between the two Powers (England and France) that, if France does not attempt to meddle with our affairs in Egypt, England will not concern herself with the proceedings of France in Madagascar and Indo-China?"

THE *Ceylon Observer* of May 26th says that the most startling piece of intelligence it has to present to its readers, is the announcement of the honours conferred upon the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and other officials in Ceylon. "Everybody is asking what have the recipients done to deserve such marks of Royal favour?"

"PLEASE, sir, there's nothing in the house to eat," said Brown's landlady. "How about the fish I sent in?" "Please, sir, the cat 'ave cat them." "Then there's some old chicken?" "Please, sir, the cat—" "Wasn't there any of some sort?" "Please, sir, the cat—" "All right, I must do with cheese and—" "Please, sir, the cat—" "Then, damn it, cook the cat, and let's have it all at once."

A CURIOUS exhibition has lately been on view in the north of London. It consisted in nothing but an array of cigar ends collected during seven years' peregrinations up and down the metropolitan thoroughfares. The enterprising collector reckons that in this time he has travelled nearly twelve thousand miles on foot, and he has picked up 600,000 pieces of cigars, averaging an inch and a half each. He is said to have valued his stock, thus literally composed of odds and ends, at £1,800.

THE steamer *Ehrenfels* which left for Yokohama yesterday took a second instalment of twelve handsome and well bred Hungarian stallions and mares, specially imported from Hungary by the Japanese Government, to form the nucleus of a breeding stud in Japan. A more promising lot of horses we have never seen in the Far East, the whole of them combining quality, bone and substance in a marked degree. Several of them were bred from pure English stock, which is now plentiful at the Imperial Stud at Kiser, Hungary.

JONES says that the white flannel suit he bought a year ago has proved a very economical investment, and has been of much use in his family. Jones weighs 210lb, and when he bought it, it fitted him remarkably well. After the first washing, his eldest son, who weighs 100lb, less than Jones, senior, found it an excellent fit. Two washings more made the garment delightful for a youth of nine, and at the end of the season the baby was adorned with habiliments which had thrunk just enough to make them fit for a child out of creeping clothes. This year Jones's wife uses them as a dish-cloth.

IN the course of a recent debate on vivisection in the Prussian Landtag, the Minister of Public Works, Von Gossler, cited the following remarkable case:—"A young lady, belonging to an aristocratic family in Konigsberg, gradually lost her power of vision, until at last she was entirely blind. Her eye, on being examined, was found to be perfectly sound, whence it followed that the seat of her trouble must be in the brain. All treatment proved unavailing until the discovery was made that she had received some months previously a heavy blow on the head from a falling board. Professor Munk, the famous experimentalist, who examined her, convinced the oculist and the surgeon that the affected part must be that section of the brain which his experiments on monkeys has proved to be the central station for sensations of sight. The blow had evidently injured the membrane of the brain. This made perforation of the skull necessary—a very difficult operation, which, however, in this case was comparatively simple, because the exact locality in the brain was known, whereas in the case of a prince whose skull was perforated for a similar reason, previous to Dr. Munk's discoveries, the operation had to be repeated thirty-two times. The young lady recovered her eyesight completely."

THE telegrams in the Indian papers brought on by the steamship *Moray*, from Calcutta, contain nothing of special interest that has not already been published in our columns.

WE regret to hear that the Editor of our evening contemporary has been confined to his bed owing to an attack of fever since Saturday last. We sincerely hope he may soon be able to resume his professional duties. These libel affairs are not all sunshine—even to the winners.

WHEN Lord Palmerston, the Premier, was lying ill with gout, a very smart epigram was composed, referring to himself and Lord Derby, both being laid up with the same malady—

The Premier lay, the Premier out,
As both laid up with gout.
And no place can they go to,
Hope it can't be, though of old
They differed were manifold,
They now agree in toto.

IN a discussion which took place in the House of Commons last month on the subject of recruiting for the Army, Lord Hartington proposed, in order to check the drain into the reserves, that besides the Indian troops being offered bounties, the Government should also offer bounties to men in the Home regiments who are available for draft to extend their service. His Lordship said that, for the present, all will be allowed to extend their services to twelve years, with the option of being re-engaged at the expiration of that period, and a larger bounty will be offered for their extension. He also proposed that men should be enlisted for twelve years—three years' service with the colours, and nine years with the Reserve.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Your account of the late Captain's method of getting a bogus seller to come up to time is surely too good to be true! I sincerely wish that someone would screw up his courage to the sticking place and take the law into his own hands, so that this scandalous business should be thoroughly exposed in open Court. In other places the broker is always held responsible for his introductions; in Hongkong he claims the auctioneer's privilege—"all faults, defects, and errors of description at purchaser's risk." These conditions must certainly be exceedingly profitable to the amateur broker. From what I have heard in town your leader on the share gambling has met with the hearty approval of the general public. Square dealing, no "axe to grind" will always entitle you to respect, and keep the *Telegraph* up to its present high standard—the only independent open-to-all paper in Hongkong."

LI AYUK, a vehicle driver, faced Mr. Woodhouse this morning on a charge of plying his two-wheeler for hire without a license yesterday. Joseph McGann P.C. No. 77, stated that he arrested the "ricksha-man" as he had no license. Mr. Li stated in his defence that he was a private vehicle driver and called on Chang Afong, a carpenter residing at Tai Wong Street, Wan-chai, who claimed the "ricksha" as his private property and Li as his servant. Chang Afong further stated that the two-wheeler has been his property since September last. The constable was recalled and said the defendant called out to a few sailors "Wanchai-ricksha." His Worship fined the unlicensed member in the sum of \$2, with the option of performing shot drill and oakum picking for a period of seven days. The enterprising Li Ayuk anted up the amount and left the "home of justice" with a comical grin on his weather beaten visage.

A GERMAN account, recently published, gives, says the *Japan Mail*, some interesting details of the Chinese forces. The Manchurian army which invaded China in 1901 consisted of four bodies, distinguished by the colours of their banners, yellow, white, red, and blue. Later on four new divisions were formed, which received banners of the same colour, but with blue or red borders respectively. Besides these eight Manchurian divisions, there were also engaged in the campaign Mongolian and Chinese auxiliary troops, who in 1644-1647 were again divided into eight banners each. In each of these (24) banners, forming the elements of the army, all arms are represented. Tactical sub-divisions are not known, only administrative ones. Each Manchurian and Chinese banner is divided into five, and each Mongolian banner into two brigades, and these again into an indefinite number of companies. The organization is a territorial one, except in the case of the troops in and around Peking, the Tsin-li, and the Tzu-fang, who are employed on garrison duty throughout the whole Empire. The Tsin-li, in 1,165 companies, numbered about 105,000 men, and the Tzu-fang, in 840 companies, about 108,000 men. They receive permanent pay and are soldiers for life. Their sons inherit their rights and duties. During the time when they are not actually called out for war service they may engage in civil pursuits, and this, in addition to the unwarlike character of the nation, explains why there is so little military spirit to be found among them. Each banner is under one general, two lieutenant-generals, and besides has its own special officers. The commander of a garrison, or the commander-in-chief of a province, has to rely upon himself entirely, and the formation and drilling of the troops are left to him. Thus it has been possible for Li Hung-chang and Tso Tzu-tang to arm and organize their troops in European style, so that while their corps, numbering 70,000 and 40,000 men respectively, are armed with breechloaders (mostly Remington), and Krupp guns, and while their forts also are provided with German artillery, the remainder of the troops still carry bows, spears, swords, and in some cases matchlocks. The militia is divided according to provinces, and is said to have a total strength of 651,677 men, 80 generals, and 7,077 officers.

The higher grades are chiefly occupied by civil officers, and all military authorities are placed under the territorial civil authorities. The Chinese fleet consists of 59 ships of various construction, partly built in England and partly armed with Armstrong and Vavasseur guns. Among these ships there are 47 gun-boats, of which 9 are armed with 9-ton guns; 6 with 7-ton; 2 with 25-ton, 4 with 35-ton, and 1 with 38-ton guns.

SIR EDWARD MALET, who was lately appointed British Minister at Brussels, will proceed to his post during the autumn.

MESSRS. DAVITT, Healy and Quinn were released from duress vile on June 6th. The Government are generally blamed for what is alleged to be misplaced leniency.

WE are informed by the Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co., that the Co.'s steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco, has arrived at Yokohama and will sail for this port on Sunday next, the 8th instant.

THE Albanians objected to the cession of territory to Montenegro, and were only dispersed by the Turkish troops after severe fighting in which many lives were lost on both sides. A number of Albanian villages were burned to the ground by the Turks.

WE observe that the bombardment of the Madagascar ports by a French frigate, caused immense destruction to British and foreign merchandise. This led to Her Majesty's ships *Dragon* and *Dryad* receiving instructions to protect the lives and property of British subjects in Madagascar.

WITH reference to the Earl of Rosebery's resignation of the post of parliamentary secretary of the Home Office, telegraphed by Reuters about a month ago, it appears that his Lordship resigned not through any difference with his colleagues as announced, but in compliance with a wish that the office should be held by a commoner.

THE French Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Senate on June 1st said that although the French force in Tonquin was at present small, it will be before the end of the month sufficiently strong to cope with the existing difficulty, and he further said that it was not anticipated that the Chinese will intervene.

FOR picking the pocket of one Chun Afon, who was purchasing the day's "chow-chow" at the market of 70 cents, which amount was found upon the prisoner, Mr. Chun Afon received his committal from the magistrate to retire from the vulgar gaze for the next six weeks, where he will receive his committal in return for arduous exertions in the model establishment at the Junction of Hollywood Road and Wyndham Street.

IN the Police Court to-day, before Mr. Woodhouse, one Wong Aze was fined two dollars for having keroline oil in contravention of ordinance of 1873. We would suggest a greater vigilance, on the part of those concerned, towards the indiscriminate sale and use of this dangerous fluid, and we shall, in an article later on, endeavour to point out some of the many evils with which the indiscriminate use of keroline oil is attended.

THE "Glorious Fourth" proved too much for the capacities of William Perry and Walter Warren who were requested this morning by "his Worship" to "plank" a "ten-dollar" each, or retire for a fortnight for being drunk and disorderly yesterday. They gracefully retired, being unable to successfully grapple with the ten dollar difficulty, although it appears they were of the opinion yesterday that they could "damned well kick creation."

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous attractions elsewhere, consequent on a large number of our citizens being engaged in holding high wassail on the glorious fourth of July, a fairly large audience "rolled up" last evening to witness the performance at Chiarini's circus. Various changes had been made in the programme and the artists were greatly applauded for their exhibitions of skill and daring. The company give a grand performance this afternoon under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and party from Government House. Another performance will be given this evening at 9 o'clock when a complete change of programme will be offered, including the great "Carnival on the Ice" never before seen in Hongkong. As the company will leave here on Monday next we cannot do better than advise those who have not already seen the mammoth exhibition to "hurry up" and lose no time in doing so. To those who have already patronised the circus we say "go to-night" and witness the grand ice spectacle.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

(Before the MASTER of the Rolls and Lords Justices LINDELEY and FRANK.)

CASSABOULOU v. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

THIS case raised a question as to what is the measure of damages when a commission agent abroad has supplied his principal with goods of an inferior description to those ordered. The plaintiff, a merchant in London, incurred by telegram of the defendants, who are commission merchants at Hong Kong, at what price they could buy a certain kind of opium. The defendants replied, and the plaintiff ordered them to buy certain cases of the opium described. The defendants purchased for the plaintiff what they thought to be the opium ordered. The invoices were forwarded to the plaintiff, who accepted and paid drafts drawn upon him by the defendants for the price of the opium. The opium turned out to be of inferior quality, and the plaintiff rejected it, and as he had already told in advance a portion of the opium, he had to make an allowance to the purchasers. The remainder was sold at a lower price than that paid for it by the plaintiff. It was admitted that the kind of opium in question could not have been purchased at Hong Kong. The plaintiff claimed, in an action against the defendants, the difference between the value of the goods of the description sold and of those actually sent, thus treating the relation between himself and the defendants as that of vendor and vendee. The defendants paid £300 into court. Mr. Justice MANISTY and Mr. Justice WILLIAMS held that the plaintiff was only entitled to recover his actual loss.

Mr. POLLARD appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. COHEN, Q.C., and Mr. ANASTY, Q.C., for the defendants. Their Lordships affirmed the judgment appealed from on the ground that the relationship of vendor and vendee did not exist between the parties, but that of principal and agent, and that, on a breach of duty by an agent, the principal can recover only the actual damage suffered by reason of the breach. Their Lordships were of opinion that the sum paid into court covered the loss suffered by the plaintiff. — *L. & C. Express.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As the following may not prove uninteresting to your readers and to the public generally, let me at once plunge into the matter at issue by quoting from Macklin the following:—

"The law is a sort of *Acacia farnesiana*, that smiles in your face while it picks your pocket, and the glorious uncertainty of it is the main use to the professors of the justice of it."

Thus can it be said of three libel suits in which the *Hongkong Telegraph* has been implicated. A résumé of the last unparalleled action, together with its results, from a disinterested point of view, may not prove uninteresting to your readers and with such knowledge of the facts as were laid down in the three journals of this Colony, (as, although the court has been open to the public, still all were not present at the hearing of the case), one's ideas must be taken impartially from these three papers, to be laid before those of the public who may have one-sided views in the matter.

The recent action libel of James Bulgin against Robert Fraser-Smith, will have such prominence in the annals of journalism in the Far East, as to make it a *cause célèbre* of the day, not from the actual facts connected with the details of the matter at issue, but from the *prima facie* circumstance of *penna versus penna* being thrown entirely *hors du combat*. To what this circumstance may be attributable is open to conjecture, not a few, yet of them all, to me, *vis*, incompatible with the pen to such effect as to crush and annihilate Mr. Fraser-Smith's remarks in the *Telegraph*, or, that an inward consciousness of the facts as set forth by Mr. Fraser-Smith, approaching a phase, oh stranger, than mere fiction, tempered, as it were, by a timorous uncertainty as to the supportability of allegations whose presentable variety reduced such supportability to a matter of time, which a battle of *verba et leza* alone might have possibly speedily eradicated.

In putting the matter before your readers, it will be necessary to "begin at the beginning," and "not" "cannot" be "better" done, than in a disquisition on a matter of fact and common sense, point of view of the petition and its answer, copies of which are now before the writer. Yet, according to priority, a question of three words, ambiguous in themselves, and admitting of interpretations *ad infinitum* *ad arbitrium*—*What is Libel?*—needs an answer or answers, which, from the present aspect of legal interpretation in this Colony, it is beyond the power of the writer to give.

The plaintiff Mr. Bulgin, in paragraph No. 3 of his petition says:—"I, the plaintiff, being a journalist, and in relation to his business of profession of journalism, *scilicet* (the italics are the writer's) of journalism, to my mind, that Mr. Bulgin himself as Mr. Bulgin, and Mr. Bulgin as Editor Bulgin was jointly and severally spoken of personally and editorially by the defendant in his journal. Was this taken notice of in the Court, or was this interpretation intended to be conveyed? To my mind an ambiguous assent may be given, yet when I read over the proceedings I observe both incongruity and instability on the part of the plea. As far as expression of opinion goes, personality, the matter rests upon another question, partially discussed in court, without any true meaning, legal or otherwise, being arrived at; a question whereon the issue of any case similar to the subject one in hand would devolve, being, namely, the rights, duties, privileges and qualifications of an editor. The writer would submit an answer which, though not couched in such language as might be elicited from a Chesterfield, still will have the merit of unquestionable candour and veracity.

The qualifications of the Editor of a journal, expressed in a few words which may be considered as all requisite explanation, are that *he is able and competent to prepare a journal for publication*.

An Editor's rights, duties and privileges as an editor are inseparably connected. He has the right to attack all or any principles which are, to his editorial mind, adverse to the private or political advocacy of his journal, and it is, in his turn, his business, or rather his duty to defend with his editorial pen all aspirations upon either his journal or upon himself in his editorial capacity.

An Editor is, usually, if not invariably so, one from choice, and in constituting himself an editor, he becomes himself a servant of the public: entering for news and other literary matter for their decoration, the public paying for the same, criticising adversely if not to their taste, or praising if in accordance with their views and convictions. In their condemnations as well as in their praises the public do not condemn or praise the writer, but they condemn or praise the writer, or rather the editor, of them, as his latter personage is not always the writer. Again, it is part of the duty of an Editor to express the views of the public, to whom he looks for the support of his journal, which they may be avowed or otherwise, and above all it is his duty to consider, to look upon, and to act with his journal, and with his editorial self, as the diary of the public, and not as a certain gentleman, who, though a public official, and who was in no way connected with the Press, said, "for the private public."

It is both the right and the privilege of an Editor to receive the support of the public whose views and whose policy he advocates, and I have never yet known a journalist who, when such support was not given, to suppose that the Editor in such advocacy, the same being, as it were, the mirror of public thought.

These qualifications, rights, duties and privileges being themselves within the radius of the plaintiff in the action with which we are now dealing, yet it needs but a casual observer to see whether the mode of procedure adopted in bringing the action, before judicial notice was one wherein the scope of an editorial necessary to justify could be excluded. The plaintiff, who, in the "private public" of the law, into place. There are, however, questions which arise out of my argument upon this matter. Either the plaintiff Mr. Bulgin is or is not an Editor? Which is it? In the first place if he be an editor, then he had an editor's right. Or, if he be not an editor, then he had no right to the means of redress usually adopted by the "private public." If on the other hand he lays claim to being an editor, and as such editor sought and obtained redress, in a "private public" manner, then, according to the explanation of the qualifications of an editor as laid down above, we must maintain to the contrary, his plaintiff's claim that he is an editor, most signally fails to the ground.

Again, did the article which appeared in the *Telegraph* of 5th June refer to *plain* Mr. Bulgin or to *Editor* Bulgin? The evidence elicited shows that it was the *Editor* Bulgin that the article in question was directed, and not to Mr. Bulgin as one of the "private public."

Reading further on in the plaintiff's petition we come to a portion of the extract from the *Telegraph* reading:—"Whereas the plaintiff, being a journalist, and in relation to his business of profession of journalism, to my mind, that Mr. Bulgin himself as Mr. Bulgin, and Mr. Bulgin as Editor Bulgin was jointly and severally spoken of personally and editorially by the defendant in his journal. Was this taken notice of in the Court, or was this interpretation intended to be conveyed? To my mind an ambiguous assent may be given, yet when I read over the proceedings I observe both incongruity and instability on the part of the plea. As far as expression of opinion goes, personality, the matter rests upon another question, partially discussed in court, without any true meaning, legal or otherwise, being arrived at; a question whereon the issue of any case similar to the subject one in hand would devolve, being, namely, the rights, duties, privileges and qualifications of an editor. The writer would submit an answer which, though not couched in such language as might be elicited from a Chesterfield, still will have the merit of unquestionable candour and veracity."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 447.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
WATER AND OIL PAINTING,
Comprising—
COLOURS in all LANDSCAPE SHADES.
PREPARED OIL & DRYING VARNISHES.
SABLE & HOG BRUSHES in large selections.
VARNISH BRUSHES AND SOFTENERS.
ARTISTS' CASES, Empty and Fitted.
PALETTES AND PALETTE KNIVES.
DIPPERS AND WASHERS.
MILL BOARDS. OIL BLOCKS.
WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.
ENGLISH MADE PICTURE FRAMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56
DIRECTORS:
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.
POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.
RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]
NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above are prepared to accept RISKS on MERCHANDISE BY STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of the world.
For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TARKS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,818.47.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq., LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano-forte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

To be Let.

TO LET.
A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.
For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO LET.
NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
" 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
" 33, GRAHAM STREET (lately occupied by Mr. H. N. MODY).
" 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [7]

TO LET.
FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. No. 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.
For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
In the Goods of
BATERMAN SCARBOROUGH, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be lodged with the Undersigned on or before the 17th day of July, 1883, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
EDWARD J. ACKROYD,
Official Administrator.
Dated 4th July, 1883. [521]

PRIVATE BOARDING.
AT NO. 15, ELOIN STREET.
TERMS MODERATE.
MRS. LILLEY.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1883. [519]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that CERTIFICATES for the present Shares in the Society may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company, in Exchange for Old Certificates or Provisional Scrip.
By Order,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [518]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY per cent upon Contributions for the year 1882 has this day been DECLARED.
WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st instant.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolution Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of June, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [490]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolution Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of June, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [491]

LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and CREST.
The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260]

FOR SALE CHEAP.
SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for Hacks, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.
Apply to
R. FRASER SMITH,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.

FORTY CENTS EACH.
Michael's Guide to Athletic Training.
Baths and Bathing.
The Heart and its Functions.
Health in Schools.
Exercise and Training.
The House and its Surroundings.
Personal Appearances in Health and Disease.
The Skin and its Troubles.
Alcohol, its use and abuse.
Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.
Dictionary of Mythology.
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James Smith.
Dictionary of English Proverbs.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.
The Secret of a Clear Head.
Forty CENTS EACH.
Planch's Lives for every day Readers.
De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium Eater.
Reasons why we believe the Bible.
Handy Classical Dictionary.
Familiar English Quotations.
Familiar Latin Quotations.
Familiar French Quotations.
The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's Guide.
Moore's Lalla Rookh.
Handy Book of Synonyms.
Tourist's French Pronouncing Hand Book.
The New Testament and the Revised Version.
Ellisabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia.
Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels.
Common Mind Troubles.
The Habitation in Relation to Health.

Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition.....\$ 1.00.
Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.....25c.
Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.....1.00.
A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with Index to more than 15,000 words.....30c.
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....1.00.
The Sight and how to preserve it, by Angell.....60c.
Etiquette of Good Society.....97c.

FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.
Across Chrysé, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South China Border Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun, with 3 specially prepared Maps, 30 facsimiles of native drawings, and 300 Illustrations, 2 vols.....\$12.50.
Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVIe au XIXe Siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accompagné d'une Carte.
La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français sous le Commandement du Jeun Dupuis.....0.75.
La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS. NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap.
THIN-OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London.
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.
A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.
WHO'S WHO?
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.
GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.
CRICKET
SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANthe."
SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND MARKERS.
BEZIQUE.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,
COMPRISING—
White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.
" Cotton Trimming Lace.
" Silk Handkerchief Border.
" Silk Circular and Square D'oyles.
" and Black Silk Fichu.
" Silk Parasol Cover.
" Cotton Parasol Cover.
" Silk Veil and Scarf.
" Silk Collar and Cuffs.
" Silk Collar Breast Pendant.
" and Black Silk Breast Pinned.
" Cotton Collar Breast Pinned.
" and Black Silk Necktie.
" Silk Mittens.
Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
" Earrings to match the above.
" Fancy Pendant.
" Plain Chain Necklet.
" Fancy Locket.
" Fancy Bracelet.
" Brooch (Love Knot).
" (Marguerite).
" (Shell).
" (Circular).
" (Fan).
" (Lily).
Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST-PRICE.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [28]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.
SAYLE & CO.
WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX "GLENFALLOCH."
NEW-FOULARD and BROCHÉ SILKS.
Brown and Green SILK LAVENTINE for Re-covering UMBRELLAS.
NEW WHITE DRESS MATERIALS in Great Variety.
EGYPTIAN and VICTORIA LAWNS.
DRESS SATENS in every Colour.
White Swiss Checked DRESS MUSLINS.
Boys' GALATEA, HOLLAND, DRILL, and FLANNEL Washing Suits in every size.
Ladies' FANCY-POMPADOUR COSTUMES.
NEEDLEWORKS and INSERTION to Match all Widths.
Black and Coloured SILK MITTS.
CHEAP VALENCIENNES LACES.
An entirely new Stock of Ladies' UMBRELLAS.
VICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
PEARL SOAP.
&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [249]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.
BRADFORD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

R. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, D'ARQUILL STREET.
HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [305]

J. M. GUEDES.
LIQUEUR AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 25, WALLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [6]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)
THE Steamship
"NAPLES,"
Captain Willis, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 6th July, at DAVLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [489]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BENVENUE,"
Captain Potter, expected here on or about the 8th instant, will have prompt despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILB. LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [520]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
THE Steamship
"AMERIQUE,"
Jouve, Commander, will sail on or about the 18th July, for MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ, and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.
The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special facilities to Shippers.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewards.
FARES: 1st CLASS, 2nd CLASS.
Hongkong to Marseilles \$300 \$240.
RETURN TICKETS are now Granted by the Steamers of this Line available for the undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.
1st CLASS, 2nd CLASS.
6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.
12 ".....500.....445.
Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [505]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR LONDON (DIRECT).
THE A 1 Austrian Barque
"DIO FILI,"
Bernedich, Master, will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [409]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship
"RESOLUTE,"
Nickels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1883. [477]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/4 L. I. American Ship
"MCLAURIN,"
Little, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1883. [495]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/4 L. I. American Bark
"ADOLPH OBRIG,"
Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [454]

Consignees.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
STEAMSHIP "AMERIQUE,"
Jouve, Commander.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel from Marseilles and intermediate Ports, and in connection with the "IBERIA" from London, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Godown B of the Undersigned, Marine Lot No. 12, whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 9th instant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [305]

J. M. GUEDES.
LIQUEUR AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 25, WALLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [6]

FOR SALE.
THE OWNER being about to retire from Business, is open to negotiate for the Sale of the GOODWILL, FURNITURE, and FURNITURE Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL," situated at Nos. 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.
For further Particulars apply to
JOHN OLSON,
National Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]

NATURE'S DISINFECTANT, SANITAS.
JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
SANITAS POWDER AND FLUID, and various other ARTICLES prepared by the "SANITAS" COMPANY.
Apply to
E. F. DE SOUZA,
14, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [510]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE.
EX STEAMSHIP "LABERTS."
A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.
THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.
Apply to
G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

FOR SALE.
EX S.S. "YORKSHIRE" AND CONNECTING STEAMERS FROM OPORTO.
A SMALL INVOICE OF GUEDES' WELL KNOWN "3 GRAPES" PORT WINE.
Apply to
F. J. V. JORGE.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [466]

FOR SALE.
WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS
No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 oz.
U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches Wide.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.
WILLIAM DOLAN.
21, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [493]

FOR SALE CHEAP.
FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS
COAL TAR IN BARRELS.
CHOY CHEW,
235, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [560]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS.
MERCHANT NAVY.
NAVY BOILED LARD, FLAX, CROWN, ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]